# Energy Efficient Ultra-low NOx Burner (ULNB) Control Technology

Food Industry Energy Research (FIER) RD&D Project Review University of California, Davis October 26, 2004

# **Project Objective and Need**



- Project Objective
  - Reduce Ultra-low NOx Burner (ULNB) Power Consumption by 25%
- Project Need
  - Severe ozone non-attainment in San Joaquin Valley
  - New AQMD rule requires boiler retrofits to 9 ppm NOx starting in 2005
  - Significant hardware and operating costs to achieve 9 ppm affect food processors



#### **ALZETA Products**

DURATHERM ™
OEM Residential/Commercial Low NO<sub>x</sub> Burners

CSB ™ & CSB microSTAR ™ Industrial/Commercial Ultra-Low NO<sub>x</sub> Burners

EDGE™
Catalytic and Thermal Oxidizers

# CSB™ Ultra-Low NO<sub>X</sub> Burners

**Advanced Combustion Clean Air Solutions for Industry** 



#### **CSB** microSTAR ™

**Commercial Boilers** and Process Heaters

2 – 14.7 MMBtu/hr 0.5 – 4 MW<sub>t</sub>

#### **CSB**<sup>TM</sup>

**Industrial Boilers and Process Heaters** 

16.8 - 130 MMBtu/hr 4 - 35 MW<sub>t</sub>







# **CSB Product Description**

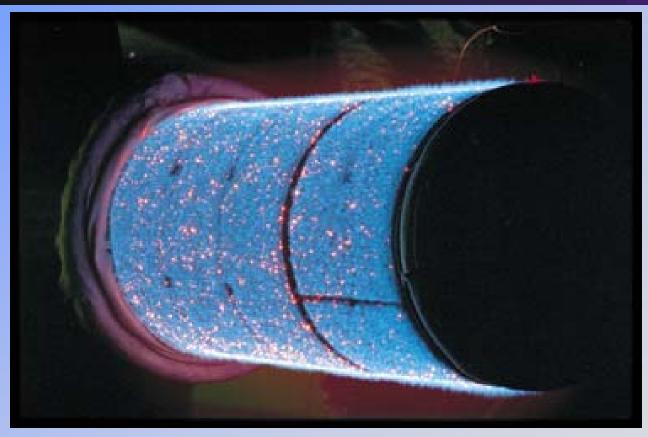


- Fully Premixed Surface-Stabilized Burner
- All-Metal Burner Surface
- Surface Flux to 1.4 MMBtu/hr/ft<sup>2</sup>
- Single Burners to 180 MMBtu/hr
- Optimized for Ultra-Low NO<sub>x</sub> and CO Emissions



## **CSB Burner Head**







#### **How the CSB Works**



- Premixed Combustion
  - Combustion takes place at uniform temperature
  - Flame temperature a balance between emissions and flame stability
- Surface Stabilization
  - Increases flame stability at lean limit
  - Increases heat transfer from flame zone



# **How Do We Control NO<sub>X</sub>?**

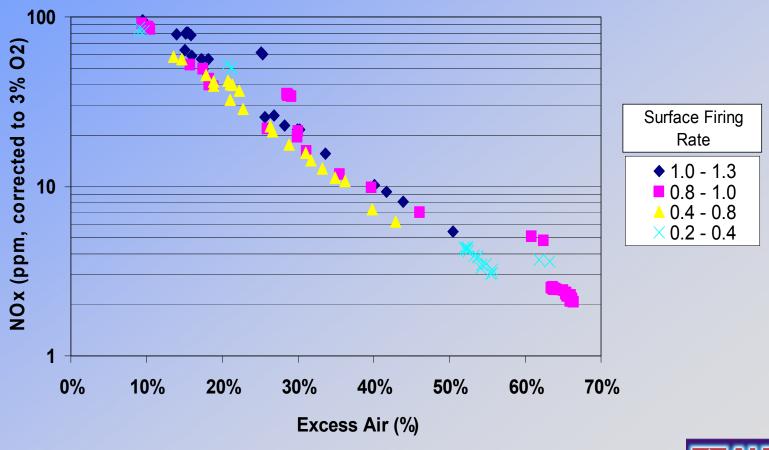


- NO<sub>x</sub> is Primarily a Function of Flame Temperature
  - Flame temperature controlled by dilution of fuel-air premix with additional air or flue gas
  - Heat release rate and furnace design are secondary effects with CSB



# CSB NO<sub>x</sub> vs Excess Air







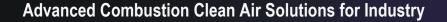
# High Efficiency CSB



- NO<sub>x</sub> Reduction with Low Excess Air
  - Flue Gas Instead of Excess Air Reduces
     Flame Temperature
  - Lower Flame Temperature = Lower NO<sub>x</sub>
- Flue Gas Recirculation (FGR)
   Reduces Thermal Loss From Stack
  - Low Thermal Loss = High Efficiency

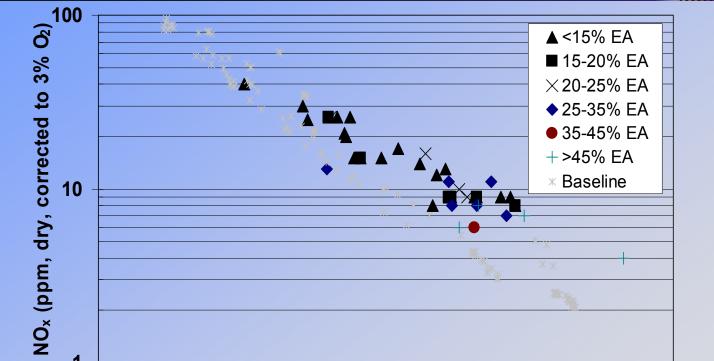


## CSB NO<sub>x</sub> vs Total Dilution



20%

0%



40%

**Total Dilution** 

60%



80%

#### **Burner and Fan Performance**



- Burner Behaves as a Constant Mass Flow Device. Heat Input Proportional to Mass Flow of Air
- Fan Behaves as Constant Volume Device
  - For Fixed Density, Power Scales with Mass Flow Cubed! (dp x Q). Dilution requires more power.
  - Lower Density Air Requires Larger Housing and More Work for Fixed Mass Flow



#### **Fan Power Issues**



- Final 20% of Heat Input Requires 50% of Fan Power, Bigger Motors Use More Power at All Load Levels
- FGR Reduces Fuel Usage (Good)
  - Increases Mass Flow and Average Temperature of Diluent Through Fan
  - Therefore INCREASES Fan Size and Power Usage (Bad)



# **Improving Performance**



- Fuel Component of Costs is Much Greater Than Electric Component
  - Doubling Fan Power has Approximate
     Cost of 1% Decrease in Thermal
     Efficiency
  - End Users Have Been Willing to Use
     More Power to Maintain Efficiency
  - But, Improvements Can Be Made!



# Relative Fan Requirements

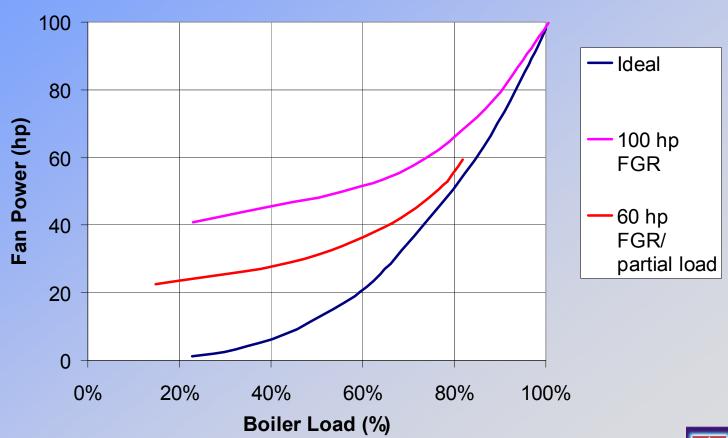


NO <sub>x</sub> Level (ppm)	Relative Mass Flow	Relative Volume (Inverse of Density)	Relative Fan Power	Fan hp for 50 MMBtu/hr Burner
100	1.0	1.0	1	25
30	1.15	1.09	1.80	45
9 (w/Ex.Air)	1.4	1.0	2.74	68
9 (w/ FGR)	1.4	1.22	4.08	102



## Fan Power vs Load







# **Improving Performance**

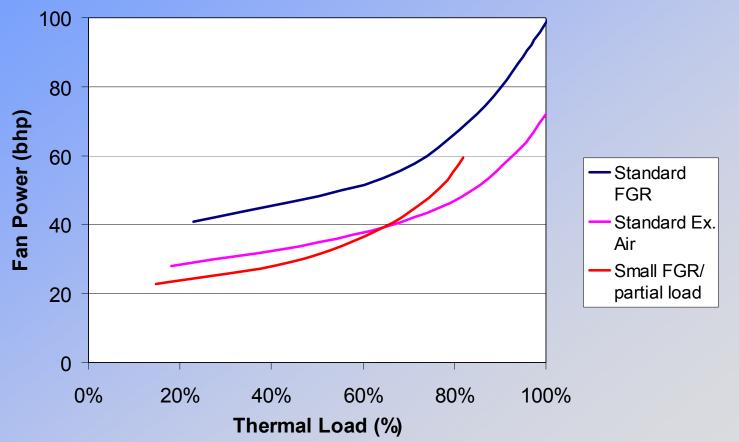


- Fan Power Requirement Can be Reduced with Minimal Impact on Thermal Efficiency
  - Address Power Usage at Top 20% of Thermal Load Curve
  - Maintain Maximum Power Rating while
     Allowing Thermal Efficiency to
     Decrease at Maximum Input



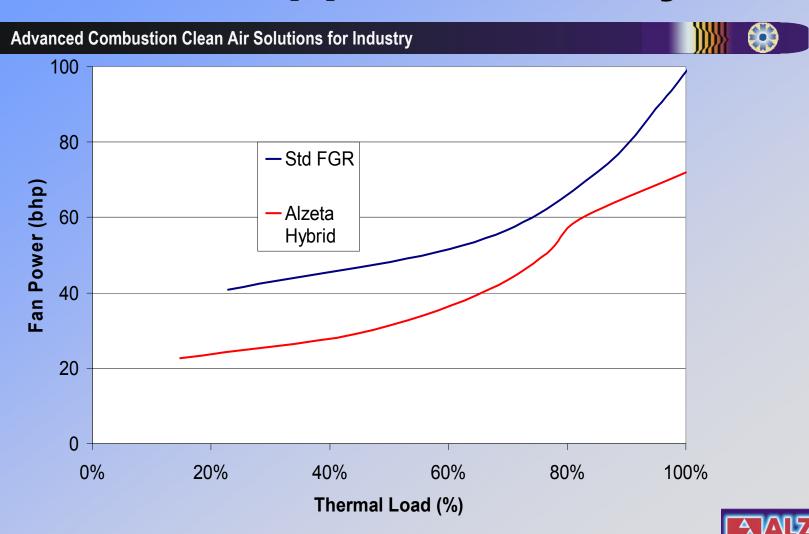
#### Fan Power w/ EA and FGR







# **Current Approach vs Hybrid**



# Implementation of Design



- Select Fan Housing and Motor for Excess Air Operation at High Fire
- Operate at Maximum FGR until "FGR Capacity" reached (~85% load)
- From 85-100% Load, Decrease FGR Fraction of Diluent, Increase Mass Flow



# Implementation of Design



- Requires fuel-air ratio control modifications
  - Fixed fan-damper setting with variable fuel input
  - Control modification demonstrated prior to project start
    - Initially developed to track ambient air variation



## **End User Benefits**



Basis	Annual Operating Cost Savings (\$.10/kWh and 25% average boiler usage)	Capital Cost Savings (25% lower cost of Alzeta fan)
Single User (50 MMBtu/hr burner)	\$4,080	\$3,000
San Joaquin Valley (SJVUAPCD Inv.)	\$6,500,000	\$4,800,000
State of California (Based on ARB Emissions Inventory)	\$21,300,000	\$16,000,000



#### **Reduction in Power Use**



Basis	Reduction in Peak Demand	Reduction in Annual Energy Usage
Single User (50 MMBtu/hr capacity)	18.6 kW	340.8 MW-hrs
San Joaquin Valley (SJVUAPCD Inventory)	29.7 MW	65,300 MW-hrs
State of California (Based on ARB Emissions Inventory)	99.3 MW	217,400 MW-hrs



# **Summary of Benefits**



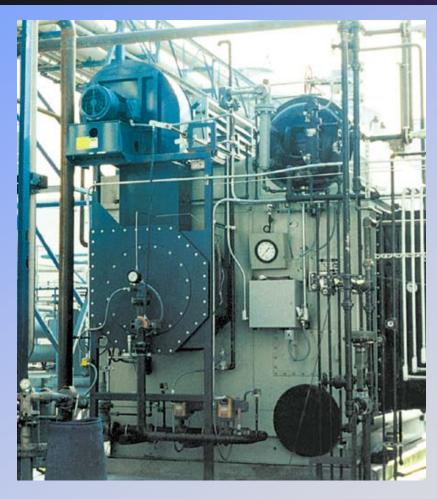
- Reduced Initial Hardware Cost (Smaller Fan and Lower Amperage Power Hardware)
- Reduced Fan Power at All Load
   Levels. Power Savings at All Loads
- Increased Thermal Turndown



# Package Watertube Boiler









## **Industrial Firetube Boiler**







#### **Demonstration Site**



- 75 MMBtu/hr Package Watertube Boiler
  - Dairy Products Company Located in Central Valley
  - Installation in Progress for November Startup



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